Quiz 2 - Chapter 02 Constitutional Democracy: Promoting Liberty and Self-Government  
  
1. According to John Locke, inalienable rights in a social contract   
A. belong to the government only.  
B. belong to individuals but can be denied by government.  
C. belong to individuals and cannot be denied by government.  
D. cannot be guaranteed by any governmental body.  
E. are no longer as important to the individual as in a state of nature.  
  
2. Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress had the power to   
A. regulate commerce between states.  
B. regulate commerce between states and foreign countries.  
C. tax individual citizens.  
D. tax individual states.  
E. amend the Articles of Confederation.  
  
3. The Constitution was ratified by   
A. the people.  
B. local referendums.  
C. the states.  
D. the Supreme Court.  
E. the Continental Congress.  
  
4. The Federalists gained enough votes to get the Constitution ratified when they promised this:   
A. a bill of rights to be quickly added to the Constitution  
B. a banning of the slave trade after 1808  
C. the right of states to disobey any national law they didn't like  
D. James Madison to be the first president  
E. a Supreme Court with the right of judicial review  
  
5. Through the grants of power in the Constitution, the framers sought to   
A. define the powers of state governments.  
B. create a government in which sovereignty was invested in the national government only.  
C. both empower government and limit it.  
D. enumerate the rights of individuals.  
E. abolish slavery.  
  
  
6. The Constitution prevents the government from suspending the writ of habeas corpus, meaning that the government cannot   
A. prosecute persons for acts that were legal at the time they were committed.  
B. establish a state religion based on Christian beliefs.  
C. enact laws that would legalize the practice of indentured servitude.  
D. jail a person without a court hearing to determine the legality of his or her imprisonment.  
E. silence freedom of the press.  
  
7. Where is the Bill of Rights found in the Constitution?   
A. Article I, Section 8  
B. Article II  
C. the first ten amendments  
D. amendments 17 through 26  
E. Article III  
  
8. In Federalist No. 10, James Madison argued that   
A. government is most dangerous when a single group is powerful enough to gain full political control.  
B. monarchies are preferable to democracies.  
C. America was not diverse enough to prevent powerful interest groups from exercising too much political power.  
D. interest groups should be heavily regulated in America.  
E. interest groups are less troublesome than political parties.  
  
9. The framers' most significant modification of the traditional doctrine of the separation of powers was to   
A. include federalism.  
B. include a two-chamber legislature.  
C. define legislative power precisely, while defining executive and judicial power only in general terms.  
D. ensure that the powers of the separate branches overlap, so that each could better act as a check on the others.  
E. grant the power of judicial review to the judiciary.  
  
10. The principle of checks and balances is based on the notion that   
A. leaders are the trustees of the people.  
B. a weak government is always preferable to a strong government.  
C. all legislative and executive action should be controlled through judicial power.  
D. power must be used to offset power.  
E. legislators and executives cannot be trusted, but judges are trustworthy.  
  
11. Which of the following is an example of checks and balances?   
A. the veto  
B. the impeachment process  
C. approval of treaties  
D. judicial review  
E. All these answers are correct.  
  
12. Which of the following is NOT among the checks Congress has on the executive?   
A. power to ratify treaties  
B. power to approve executive appointments  
C. power to appropriate funding  
D. power to impeach  
E. power to declare an executive action unlawful  
  
13. In practice, the most significant restraint imposed by Congress on the president is its   
A. ability to override presidential vetoes.  
B. power of impeachment.  
C. power to make the laws and appropriate money, for these determine the programs the executive can implement.  
D. power to approve presidential appointees.  
E. power to investigate presidential activities.  
  
14. Marbury v. Madison was an ingenious decision because it   
A. turned a case that involved the issue of states' rights into one that asserted national power.  
B. redefined the constitutional relationship between the president and Congress.  
C. asserted the power of the judiciary without creating the possibility of its rejection by either the executive or the legislative branch.  
D. turned a case that involved the issue of states' rights into one that asserted judicial power over the institutions of society.  
E. gave more power to the presidency, at the expense of Congress.  
  
15. To the framers, the great danger of democratic government was the risk of   
A. tyranny of the majority.  
B. elite rule.  
C. special-interest politics.  
D. a weak presidency.  
E. judicial imperialism.  
  
16. The writers of the Constitution used the term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to describe a form of government that consists of carefully designed institutions that are responsive to the majority but not captive to it.   
A. democracy  
B. republic  
C. federalism  
D. majoritarianism  
E. separation of power  
  
17. The framers entrusted the selection of U.S. senators to   
A. specially chosen electors.  
B. state legislatures.  
C. direct vote of the people.  
D. state governors.  
E. federal magistrates.  
  
18. The writers of the Constitution devised the Electoral College as the method of choosing presidents because   
A. direct election was impractical due to the poor systems of communication and transportation that existed in the late 1700s.  
B. that method would shield executive power from direct linkage to popular majorities.  
C. that method guaranteed a majority winner.  
D. that method would give weight to the preferences of ordinary people.  
E. the framers had a great deal of faith in the wisdom of the masses.  
  
19. The writers of the Constitution justified different methods of selection and varying terms of office for the president, Senate, and House as a means of   
A. increasing popular influence.  
B. protection against rapid control by an impassioned majority.  
C. preventing elite control of government.  
D. maintaining experienced leadership.  
E. increasing voter turnout.  
  
20. Which of the following developments in the national political system did NOT provide for more popular control?   
A. primary elections  
B. direct election of U.S. senators  
C. recall elections  
D. initiative and referendum  
E. judicial review